XXXVITH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE Washington, Jan. 11, 1861. Mr. BIGLER (Dem., Pa.) presented the memorials of cities as of Lancaster County, Pa., for the restoration of peace and the preservation of the Union, and in favor of the prepositions of the Senator from Kentucky; also, three memorials of similar import from Philadelphia. Tabled for the present.

Mr. CAMERON (Kep., Pa.) presented eight memorials of the present of the passage of the present of the passage of the present of the passage of t

riale from thisens of Pennsylvania favoring the passage of Mr. Crittendan's resolutions. All tabled for the Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Miss.), from the Committee of

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Miss.), From the commutes willing and the expenses for the additury establishments and forts.

A cobate occurred about the order of business.

Mr. BIGLER called for the Yeas and Nays on taking up the Critenden resolutions. Yeas, 15; Nays, 3!, as

Glie W:

YEAS—Messre. Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Crittenden, Fitch,
Heaphill, Lutham, Mallery, Pearce, Rice, Sanishary, Slidell,
Demsen, Wigfal—15.

NASS—Messra Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clars, Clingmaa Collamer, Dixen, Boolittle, Burker, Festenden, Fitspetrick, Fost, Foster, Green, Crimes, Hase, Harian,
Ivencen, Kirg, tane, Mason, Summon, Summer, Ten Eyck,
Toembs, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—31.

Prive tills were considered.

Prive tills were considered.

At 12:35 Mr. LANE (Dem., Oregon) moved to take up the accolution aforessid. Carried.

Br. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill) proposed an amendment approving the conduct of Major Anderson in withdrawing from Fort Monkrie to Fort Sunter; also approving the determination of the President to maintain that officer in his present condition, and avowing that we will suport the President in all constitutional greaters for the enforcement of the laws and for the peatwait in of the Union.

Mr. HUNTER (Dem. Va.) Mr. President I have reasures for the enforcement of the laws and for the per vation of the Union.

Mr. HUNTER (Dem., Va.)—Mr. President, I have not sought to speak hitherto, because I oid not believe that any good could be accomplished by speaking. The desere seemed to be so deeply seated, that none but the most radical remedies would suffice. I had no bore that the public mind of the North would be in a condition to receive any proposition. I don't know that it is even now prepared, or would be willing to be the to such a measure. Surely mone can now doubt the imminence and the extremity of the danger. All must ree that the bonds which have hitherto bound as us together as members of this Confederacy are like fax before the fire, and this great fabric is reeling and tottering in the solm, so that if it were not based upon the solid foundations of Sale organization, there would be reason to think it must fall entirely. Before the end of this month it is almost certain that rix or seven of the States will have left this Union. It is now no more a question of preserving the old Union. We cannot recall the past or restore the dead, but the hope and trust of all those who desire a Union is that we may be able to reconstruct a new Government and a new Union, which may, perhaps, be more permanent than the old. I know, Sir, there are difficulties in the way; but I put my trust in that good sense which has heretofore characterized the American people. I we would do anything, Sir, for good, we must not sit killy discussing put he affairs; but in the heroic apart of the mariner, who is cost away upon a distant store, seek for materials with which to build mother ship, that we may once more take the sea and rejoin our kindred and our friends. But to clay we must face and acknowledge the events of the day. To day we must detil wisely with the mighty present, that we may be ready for a saiff more evential fature which may be upon usto-morrow. New ideas, like new forces, have entered into our system, and all domanding an entargement of bower, o Mr. HUNTER (Dem., Va.)-Mr. President, I have which has been wagoa with a bittorness and superity which has been wagoa with a bittorness and superity which has been wagoa with a bittorness and superity which has been wagoa with a bittorness of descripted in white two social systems, upon terms of equality and fairner, different in their character, but not necessarily opposite. Indeed, the very differences of these world out, it is not a the constitution, instead of giving risher candid supply, and thus they would seem to be the could supply, and thus they would seem to industry, which ought to have been period of industry, which ought to have been bedding States increased in number, they commenced a warrace upon the other system, which had been introduced runder the Constitution. If was commenced in 1820, when it was said the social system of the South was founded in sin, and ought to be represed and suppressed by the Federal Government in all backs, when is the system of the south was for the exclusive expansion of one of should be a for the exclusive expansion of one of should be a for the exclusive expansion of one of should be a for the exclusive expansion of one of should be a for the exclusive expansion of one of should be a for the exclusive expansion of one of should be a for the exclusive expansion of one of should be a for the exclusive expansion of one of should be a for the exclusive expansion of one of should be a for the exclusive expansion of one of should be a for the exclusive expansion of one of should be a for the exclusive expansion of one of should be a for the exclusive expansion of one of should be should be a for the exclusive expansion of one of should be a for the exclusive expansion of one of should be a for the exclusive expansion of one of should be a for the exclusive expansion of the wall in the expection of the forth of the wall in the expection of the forth of the wall in the expection of the contract of the should be expected to the expected to t

be recognized and protected in the other; prohe recognized and protected in the other; provided the law is statistical by a majority of Sanators. This exception is intended to apply to cases when an peopled territory is annexed and is subject to far division between sections. Such are the guaranties of principle which is teems to me ought to be established by amendments to the Constitution. But I do not believe that these guaranties alone would protect the social system of the South against an attack to overthrow it by the superior power of the North. I believe, in addition to these guaranties of principle, there ought to be curranties of power. Otherwise, this sothrow it by the superior power of the North. Jolieve, in addition to these guaranties of principle, there
cought to be guaranties of power. Otherwise, this social system night find itself in a position when the
stronger party might construct these guaranties of principle nway, and assert a higher law. To make it secure, then, some power ought to be given to enable as
to preserve the system in the I think. And here, it the
Senate will bear with me, I will proceed to suggest
such remedies as I think ought to be applied. I do not
mean, by any means, to say that I suppose I am suggesting the only means upon which a settlement could
be made. I know there are others upon which I could
agree to settle. But I am suggesting the means
upon which I think the best settlement can
be made. I do not believe any permanent peacan be secured, unless we provide some
guaranties of power, as well as of principle.
In the first place, I would resort to a dual Excéntive,
as proposed by Mr. Calhoun, but in another form. I
would provide that each section should elect a Preident, to be called the First and Second President, th
first to rerve for four years, and the President nex
specession should rear and active the same efficient nex
specession that it is a serve for four other years, and after ins proposed by Mr. Calhoan, but in another form. I would provide that each section should elect a Preident, to be called the First and Second President, the first to zerve for four years, and the President nex successing him to serve for four other years, and after wand be refligible. During the term of the Firs Prezident, the Second should be President of the Sen ate, having a casting vote in case of a ric. No treaty should be valid which did not have the signature of both Presidents and he sanctioned by two-thirds of the Senste. No law should be valid which was not signal by both Presidents, or, in the event of a vero, by gased by the sanction of a majority of the Senster from the rection from which he came. And no officer should be appointed unless with the sanction of both Presidents, or the sanction of a majority of the Senators from whence they are appointed. And, Sirs, I would change, if I had the power, the mode of electing these Presidents. I would provide that each State should be divided into Presidential electoral districts. Each district should elect one nam as Elector, and these Electors should next in one chamber, and the two men who, after a certain number of ballots, and the two men who, should have the majority of districts. I would do this to destroy the chances of a combination for purposes of power and patronage. I would sabstitute this instead of a National Convention. I would diminion the temptations to all such corrupt combinations for spoils and patronage, by the fact that one of the Presidents that would be in training for four years as president of the Senate, and using the veto power. The fact of such a division of the Excentive power would destroy, to a great extent, this miserable system to serve before he could take the power. Meaning, le would bave another good effect. It would save us all those agitations, attenting Presidential elections, which now distracting us. I do not believe that to this system, the objection could apply which have been urged against a doal Executive. I ident, for the second President could not exercise the veto power only at the will of his own section, and the rule would be the rule of justice, and the probability is that whenever there is a dispute, it would be appear to end in adopting that course which either was just or seened to be just. Neither will it retard the operations of the Government in times of war. The operation would be quick enough. And, in time of peace, delays would only occur where the dispute was between sections, and then the nevement ought to be slow, until some means could be found for conciliating and adjusting the differences. But I go further. I beheve the working of our proscut Executive system would destroy this Government by dissolution, or by turning it into a despotison, in the end, if some ancendments were not made. The working of this Executive is such as to bring up a parry where very existence depends upon spoil and plinder. I have heard Mr. Calboun say often, that the conflict in every Government would be conflicts between two parties, which he called the tax-paying party and the tax-consuming party—the one dependent entirely upon the spoils of office, and the other, the tax-paying party, which made the contributions to the Government and expected nothing in return except from the general benefits of legislation. He said, and said wisely, in my opinion, that whenever this tax-consuming heart form. I say the working of our present system is such as to give rise to such a party in the country, and some change must be nade or else it will eventually end in despotism. working of our present system is such as to give rise to such a party in the country, and some change muss be made or else it will eventually end in despoticu. Now, Sir, the check which I propose not only reme ties this evil, and gives a sectional check, when a sectional check is necessary, but it would do much to purify the general lesi lation of the country, and renovate the public morals of the land. I do believe that this single change would do more to give us a permanent government than any other which could be made, but it is no the only check which ought to be introduced, for some of the most important objects of this Constitution are now left simply to the discretion of the States. There is a large class of rights fo teft simply to the discr There is a large class of are now left simply to the discretion of the States. There is a large class of rights to which there is no remedy, or next to none-those provisions which are designed to secure free trade and free intercourse between the States. Most of them are left to the States. They can pass laws to tax the commodities of an obnoxious State. I believe, myself, it was intended by the framers of the Constitution that the States should be instrumented in restoring fegitive slaves, and we know it is in their power to obstruct and actually to impede the Government of the United States. Now, Sir, I proposed, in order to secure the proper enforcement of these rights, that the Supreme Court should also be readjusted so as to consist of ten members, five from each section, the Chief Justice to be one of the five; and I would allow any State to bring another State before it, on a charge of having failed to discharge its constitutional obligations; and then, if the Court found the State to be in fault, thee, Sir, I would have, if it did not repair the wrong, that any other State might deny all privileges to its citizens, and that all the States might tax its commerce until it caused to be in fault. Thus I would provide a remedy without bringing the General Government in collision with the States, and General Government in collision with the States, and I would give the States, in such cases, the right of denying the discharge of any obligation which they may have incurred. In this way I believe these may have incurred. In this way I believe these wrongs might be remedied, without producing any collision or juring. In order to make this complete, it should be provided that the Judges of the Suprema Court in each section should be appointed by the President from that section, and that is the only original appointing power I would give the second President. I have presented in this scheme one which is court in each section should be appointed by the second President. I have presented in this scheme one which, in my epinion, would adjust the differences of the social systems so as to be mutually safe. If this were adopted, I, for one, would be willing to regulate this right of secession, which, I think, it not a right expressly given in the Constitution, yet regular from the manure of the compact. I would agree that no State shall be allowed to recede, unless by the will of the majority of the States of that section said there was cause for secession, she could depart. But if they said the causes did not exist, the moral force of such a decision on the part of her confederates would satisfy the State. I think a system thus adjusted would enable us to establish a permanent Government, a useful and just Government that would be ranked among the most permanent of all human institutions, and would enable us to fear op an empire that would exceed anything to be found in the pages of history. I know it may be said that such a distribution would not accord with the distribution according to numbers; but this rule does not apply to Confederaces. According to the principle of distribution here, the distribution which nor such a state of New-York only two. There would be nothing inconsistent with the federative principle. If the Slaveholding and the non-Sisveholding States were to-day independent. Confederacies, and there was a proposition to unite them, would any man be surprized if each Confederacy unsisted upon such rower and guaranties as would enable it defend its own social system, to secure equality, and to secure full individual development? But I do not mean to say that this is the only scheme upon which I would settle. I would agree on something which would give us only a true, provided it was a long true, and to rust to supplie or inion and to truth to make a permanent settlement. But I would prefer that we should now settlement. seminent with an attack on the very system, page which their social existence depends, they would not withdraw and orialish another in which have known to be constituted in the control of the control of the State, but only the control of the system of the State in the State of this section. Whenever a majority of the State is that dependent in the control of the State in the State of this section. Whenever a majority of the State is that dependent of the State in the State of State of State S

Biec, beams I believe in the right of seconds in a bisse, the sous grapes of twell over lower to argument which has been a sousch better made by my friend form. I orbital my purpose to trevel over the argument which has been a sousch better made by my friend form. I orbital my like the purpose to travel over the most of the constitutions in compare, and if it he true that there is no common whether and it is to tree that there is no common whether and it is to tree that there is no common whether and it is to tree that there is no common whether and it is to tree that the post of the constitution in our more than the control of the constitution in our more than the control of the constitution in our more than the control of the constitution in our more than the control of the constitution in the control of the constitution is not to be constitution. It is not the the constitution of the constitution is not constituted in the constitution of the constitution in the constitution of the constitution is not constituted in the constitution of the constitution in the constitution is not constituted in the constitution of the constitution is not constituted in the constitution of the constitution is not constituted in the constitution in the constitution of the constitution is not constituted in the constitution of the constitution is not constituted in the constitution of the constitution is not constituted in the constitution of the constitution is not constitution. It is not constituted in the constitution in the constitution is not constituted in the constitution in the constitution of the constitution is not constituted in the constitution in the constitution is not constituted in the constitution i bottoms. We night prevent the people from using anything which was not manufactured among themselves, and thus you would lose your most valuable customers. Would the custome bear half the expense of the blockade! No, Sir. But a blockade, to be effectual, must be a blockade to that which is going out as well as that which is coming in. Is it to be supposed that England would allow this, when the existence of so many of her record depends upon the existence of so many of the record depends upon and the supposed that which is not considered to the supposed to the owner, and there are other Powers that would prevent such a blockade, in addition to those which can be raised by the section it is thus attempted to covere, say it is idle to think of coercion. You may inflict evile by civil war, but will you be benefited by the operation! I think not. But suppose you could succeed, and that you had conquered the South, how iden would you exercise the powers of the Government! Would you express the saves tree! Woulf you repeat the experiment of the British in Jamaica! Would you stand and ree cultivated fields return to the bush! Would the great interest of civilization and humanity Would the great interests of cryings ton and humans, permit such a result? Would your own interests permit it? It is not to be supposed that such a thing would be permitted. What, then, would be the result? They would have to recognize and maintain this social. would be permitted. What, then, would not not be seend system, and to recognize and maintain this social system, and to recognize property in slaves. If you recognize it as property, you must cause fuglifives to be restored. And if you recognize it you must protect it. And if you protect it in all these States, you must protect it wherever the Government has exclusive jurisdiction. What, then, would become of the policy of exclusion? Would you shat up the negroes and allow all the white men to move away? The result would be the negroes would necumulate, until you gave the negroes the best part of the continent, and the white man must take the rest. Can this be telerated? No, Sir, not for a moment. And if this would be the result, offer a bloody and harassing war, why not do it without these calumities? Why not do it without the dead-ful inconsistency which would be charged upon you why, then, create a civil war without any benefit or use to any one? Then, if this be so, why not ceda back the terms to those States that chain to have seeded if What do you want with them? What do you want with the learns to coerce them, they are of no use. ded? What do you want with them? What do you want with the forts in the harbor of Charleston? If you do not mean to coerce them, they are of no use. And if you do mean to coerce them, you ought not to have them? If you do attempt to use them for the jurposes of coercion, you destroy all chances of reconstruction of another Union, which I still hope and trust may take place, and that it may prove to us a more permanent band of alliance and fraternity than the old one, which is fast melting away from us? I say you have no right to hold on to these forts? You could not have obtained them without the consent of the Legislature. Upon what consideration was that consent given? I was given on the consideration that they were to be used for the defense of the State. But you now keep them when they can no longer be used for the defense of the state, but only for offensive purposes. If there were no other obligations. I consider the obligations of policy would require you to do it. In no other way can you prevent civil

THE OUTRAGES UPON CHRISTIANS.

Ar. BAKER (Rep., Oregon)—I should like to ask the Senator one question. It my party in this and the other branch of Congress, by a constructional unifority, shall reason the form of the Constitution, for the consent and appropriate to the form of the Constitution, for the consent and appropriate to the form of the Constitution, for the consent and appropriate to the form of the Constitution, for the consent and appropriate to the form of the Constitution, for the consent and appropriate to the form of the consent and appropriate to the form of the weight of Virginia, so far as he can, throw the weight of Virginia, and especially his individual weight, in order to materian the Constitution as it is, the Union as it is, and the laws as they now are, with the power of the Government, until the people of the States shall have decided upon this amendment?

Mr. HUNTER—I cannot answer for Virginia. I can only say this—I voted for the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky Mr. Crittenden. Other gain them believed that would be satisfactory. But whether the people who are now seconing would wait to ascertain whether the States would accept it or not, I am not authorized to say.

Mr. BAKER—But will the gentleman himself?

am not authorized to say.

Mr. BAKER—But will the gentleman himself?

Mr. HUNTER—If the Senator is not satisfied,

mnot satisfy him.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa) then took the floor and roke at length on the Fugitive Slave law. He opspoke at length on the Pagitive Save Law. He op-pead the argument of the South to control and govern the North—that the North must obey the South—that the majority must submit. The real grievance of the Southern people is explained by admitting the Repub-lican victory on the 6th of November last. They diske to resign the reins of the Government to

A message was here received from the President.

Ale HAMLAN concluded by saving that human liberty, liberty of speech, the press, and conscience, were all at stake.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) moved to go into excentive session. Carried. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JOHN COCHRANE (Dem., N. Y.) presented the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, for mulfacilities through subsidies to steamer lines be-tween San Francisco and Shanghae, etc. Referred to e Committee on Commerce.
Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) asked leave to offer

resolution that, as the judgment of the House, in the present state of the country, it would be wise and patriotic for the President to confer temporarily the jower of Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy on Lieut, dien. Scott, and charge him to see that the Republic receives no detriment.

Mr. JONES (Dem., Ga.) and others objected.
Mr. CURTIS (Eep., lown) suggested that the Pres dert could delegate no such power.

The SPEAKER said the resolution was not received, but merely read for information. Berides objection was made.

Mr. BRANCH (Dem., N. C.) hoped that the resolution would be voted on by Yens and Nays.

There were no further proceedings on the subject, Mr. HICKMAN (Rep., Pa.) asked and was excus

from serving on the Select Committee to which was re-ferred the President's Message. He said he bad a great many reasons for the request, but it was not necgreat many repeat them. considered.

Private hills were then considered.

The House considered the civil and miscellaneous hills, including the one to support light-houses, the establishment of marine hospitals, &c.

While voting on the amendment, which was

jected, to increase the appropriation for a survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coast from \$100,000 to \$250,000, Mr. HINDMAN (Dem., Ark.) said be was anxious to assist the Republicans in bankrupting, as soon as possible, a Government whose purse and standard were soon to be used for subjugating their brethren of the South. The bill was passed. The bill was passed.

Mr. FLORENCE (Dem., Pa.) presented a memoria

from Philadelphia, from citizens of all parties, a Congress to pass the Crittender Compromise. The Navy Appropriation bill was merely read.

Abolition Meeting Broken Up.

ROCHESTER, Friday, Jan. II, 1861.

The Rev. Mr. May, Sasan B. Authony, and others of that stripe attempted to hold a meeting here to-night. It was broken up by citizens, and resolutions in favor of the Union were passed and cheers given for Gen. Scott and Major Anderson. A flag bearing the inscription "No Compromise with Slavery" was not allowed to be suspended across Buffalo street. The authorities provented a general riot.

Riot in Cincinnati.

CINCINGATI, Friday, dan. II. 1801.
Constance and Romain Lohrer, who stabled Policemen Long and Hallam at a house of ill fame on Wednesday night, were acressed yesterday and taken to prison. There was considerable excitement yesterday in regard to the adair, and an attempt was made to take the prisoners from the jail by force. This was provened by the Guthrie Grays, who were ordered out to protect the jail. Hallam died yesterday.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

THE SIEGE OF GAETA.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

GREAT WAR PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

HALIFAX, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861. The Royal Mail steamship America, from Liverpoo on Saturday, the 19th, via Queenstown 30th ult., has arrived at this port. She has £162,000 in specie for New-York.

The America arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning and sailed at noon, with 31 Boston passengers and £153,

000 in specie. Parsed, Dec. 30, off Waterford, steamship Great Britin, bound cast.

The following are the passengers

Mr. Eston and lady, Mr. Newton and lady, Mr. Farrel and lady Mr. Gladhume and lady, Mrs. May, Mrs. Dastin, Mesera Morri con, Isairdia, Sa ter, Freeborn, Lippold, Warten, Chelte, Gibbert, Euril, Park War sick, Williams, Emerlak, Syckies, Lyan Lleyd, Sandys, Humphreys, Fox, Chadwick, and Josepha. The iron-plated ship-of-war Warrior was successfully

launched on the 29th.

The journals generally condemn rather than praise the circular of the Austrian Minister. The posts of Min ister of Commerce and Minister of Public Instruction, in the Cabinet of Vienna, remain vacant. Dispassion ate politicians see that Count Rechberg and M. Vor Scienlerf cannot possibly pull well together,

The Paris correspondent of The London Herald say

lat the warlike preparations of France are on a far larger scale than at the same period in 1858. The Paris Patrie says the Emperor is purchasing steamers in France to convert them into men-of-war

A Berlin letter states that for some weeks past the purchase of horses had been made in eastern Prusein or the French and Piedmontese Governments,

The Bourse was depressed. Rentes 67f. 75c.
The Empress Eugenie is not allowed to attend Cabinet meetings as formerly.

and transports.

ITALY.

TALY.

The siege of Gaëta continues day and night. The garrison splied.

It was reported that the young Queen had left.
A decree constitutes the provinces of Naples, Sicily, the Marches, and Umbria, as integral parts of the kingdom of Victor Emanuel.

TURKEY. TURKEY.

The Jiddah claums have been definitely settled.

They are to be paid in full in Turkish consols at 53.

CHINA.

CHINA.

The text of the Chinese treaty is published. It contains a reference to Mr. Ward's agreement to pay sovereign homage to the Emperor, but the telegraphic summary at Liverpool makes the sense obscure. The English indemnity is noninally £3,000,000 steriling, which is considered too small.

The United States steamer Hartford and shoppoftwar John A. Adura were at Hom Kong, and the man

The United States stemmer Hartford and sloop-of-war John A. Adams were at Hong Kong, and the gun-boat Soginaw at Stanghae.

The following is a synopsis of the Chinese treaty: In the first article, the Chinese Emporor apologues; second, British ministers shall reside at Pekin; third, indemnity by installments; the fourth opens the port of Tien 1-in; the firth authorizes emigration; the sixth codes Kowloon to Great Britain; the seventh, eighth, and thuth ascert that the treaty shall be immediate on the British army evacuating Chusan.

The Allies would leave Pekin Nov. 8.

INDIA.

The Times anys Nana Sahib is still alive, with 3,000 or 4,000 followers, in Thibet, and has plenty of money. For Hugh Rose's prompt measures had stopped for ther insubordination in the army.

Commercial and mometary affairs at the Cape of Good Hope had improved. Letters have been received from Zanzibar and from Mr. Modatt. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

LIVERFOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cotton Paturday were 13,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators an apprecia, the market closing farm.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchesto TRADE, -The advices from Manchester

BREADSTEFFS MARKET-LIVERPOOL L Dikkabatter's Brakket—Litter'out, ordays, Flour firm and advancing; quoted 29.62 advancing and perfully slightly higher; Micel and 13.244. Com quiet, but 6d. higher; Micel and 0.5; White, 40, at 1/2, such & Co. report Flour advanced, 6d., Wheat 12 olders of Corn demand an advance, which is not

The months of Corn demand an advance, which is not contected.

Liverpoot, Sainrday.—Breadstuffs are windy and firm.
Liverpoot, Provision Market.—The Provision market was dull on Sainrday.

HAVIE MARKET.—COUTOS—New-Orleans tres orientise 10ft; Bas 26, Sales of the week 16,200 bales, steek 100,000 bales. The market closed hosyant and advancing Lounces Mosky Market.—The Buillion in the Bank of England had declined 4533,000.

The meshey market was declinedly more stringent with a pressure glorient. denoted of Friday at 227 2722 for account ex dividend on Samuley at precisely the same rates, but prices were

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central share-

ABURDO AN SECURITIES.—Himois Central shares were quoted on Seturday at 22 discount, Eric shares at 544, and New York Central shares at 5600.

LIVIERTOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef is dull; Pork onlet; Baron dult; Lard dult, and quotatians nominal. Wakened, Nath & Co. reports decline of 2. Tallow quiet; Batchers' quoted at 50.

LIVERTOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular reports Some onlet; Caffor Market.

cular reports Sugar quiet; Colice steady; Rice firm. No other articles mentioned.

London Markets.— Baring Brothers quote a quiet market during the holidays. Whinay quiet al. [182] advanced. White American 63, 270.1 Red, 60.70.53. Locy dul. Suban steady. Tea unchanged. Tallow, 60.7. Hav Mills Suban steady. Tea unchanged. Tallow, 60.7. Hav Silven, 577d.; Bellands, 57d. Havin Market, 10c. 27.—Breadstuffer advanced. American Suban from Otto holidad. Rich firm. Stead from Mills and Steady. Correct firm. Otto holidad. Rich firm. Stead from Mills and Steady. American Stocks.—Baring Brothers report a limbar holidad service of the steady service and confined children first Morit.

ited business at previous rates, and confined chiefly to First Mort-goge Brads New York Central 6s, 95 4083; Eric 7s, 91 403; Penn-sylvanda Central 6s, 25091; Michigan Central 2s, 25 429; United States Jo, 16;, ex. dividend.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALRENY, Jan. 11, 1861.
The PRESIDENT presented a communication from the Common Council of the City of New-York, calling upon the South to refrain from violent measures; upholding the course of the President of the United States, and approving of the conduct of Major Anderson. Referred.

By Mr. ROBERTSON—To increase the power and duties of Notaries Public.

By Mr. MANIERRE—To incorporate the Preach Hy Mr. MANIERRE—10 meorporate the Preaca-ers' Aid Society in the City of New-York.

Mr. MANIERRE also introduced a bill for incorpo-rating the People's Savings Bank in New-York City.

Mr. HAMMOND reported favorably the bill rela-tive to the attendance of Petit Jarors in the Courts of

this State.

Also to increase the fees of Justices of the Peace i

Also to increase the tees of Justices of the civil and criminal cases.

The bill declaring the right of juries in criminal cases to determine the law and the fact, an important and radical change in criminal jurisprudence, was

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. PIERCE gave notice of bills to amoud the law in relation to treason and to reorganize the militia of the State. By Mr. FINCH-To repeal the Capital Punishmen

Law.

Also, to submit the question of calling a Convention to amend and revise the Constitution to the people of the State.

By Mr. WOODRUFF-To repeal section 42 of the

Metropolitan Police law. Relating to the Sunday liquor traffic. From Our Own Correspondent. ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 11, 1861.

THE THEASON AT THE SOUTH.

Patricism has been the feature of this day's legis-Introduction has been the feature of this day's legislation. In the Assembly, early in the morning, Mr. Littlejohn, by ananimous consent, presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas The insurgent State of South Carollas, after esising the Past Office, Casten-House, undergraphers, and furtifications, of the Federal Government, has, by firing into a vessel ordered by the Carollas and the Carollas and the the Carollas and the the Carollas and the Past-Office, Castem-House-prionery, and orthogonal, of the Federal Government, has by 6:10g into a vessel ordered by the Government to convey traops and provisions to four Sander, virtually deliated war; and Warrenz, the forta and property of let United States Government in Georgia, Alabama, and Louis.

into, have been unine fully seized with hostile intentions; and

into, have been unlawfully seliced with hostile intentional and Whereas, fasher, Senators in Congress wow and maintain their reasonable acts. Therefore, Senators in Congress wow and maintain their reasonable acts. Therefore, Senatored, If the Senate concur, that the Levislature of New New producing in impressed with the value of the Union, and determined to practive it animpaired hall with joy the recombined displice and particules special message of the Practical of the United Stated and what we tender to the Practical of the United Stated and that we tender to the Introduce the Chief Masternate of our States white he was and appeal the action of the Federal Government, and that in declared of the more period thin in which has conferred prospectly and happiness upon the American people, renewing the piedes given and redestined by our far here, we are ready to devote four fortunes our lives and our secret house, it is uphobling the Union and the Constitution.

Resolved That the Union-loving Representatives and citizens of Delaware, Mershal, Virginia, North Garofins, Kentucky, Missouri and Tef nessee, who takes with devoted corregs and particile in to without their States from the worker of Secretical, it is citizens of the laware, Mershall, Virginia, North Garofins, Kentucky, Missouri and Tef nessee, who take with devoted corregs and particile in to without their States from the worker of Secretic Resolved That the Governor to respectfully requested to torward for the nation and the Governors of all the States of the Union.

Mr. Little john expressed the hope that the resolutions

Mr. Little john expressed the hope that the resolutions would neet with no opposition, and on a call of the Yeas and Nays it was found that 118 had voted in the affirmative; two (Mesers, Cozens and Varian of New-York) in the negative; abset to rate voting, Mesers, Chapman, Darcy, Davis, Filld, Fisher, Taber, Townsend, and Wheeler—S.

These resolutions were immediately sent to the Senate, where, after a miscellaneous debate on various propositions to amend so as not to admit, even by inference, that a State has the right or power to declare war against the United States, and so as to donounce the doings of the South as treason, the Senate finally amendment, offered by Mr. Spinels, to be inserted at the commencement of the Assembly resolutions:

Hereas, Treasu, as defined by the Constitution of the United States, exists in one or more of the States of this Consederacy.

In this form the resolutions were adopted by the senate with one dissenting vote, that of Mr. Law-

reace.
The proposition to arm the state.

THE PROPOSITION TO ARM THE STATE.

Mr. Spinela's concurrent resolutions to arm the State were nameded in the Senate to-day, and passed with only one dissenting vote, that of Mr. Grant. As amended, the resolutions read as follows:

Wherear, Trasson, as defined by the Constitution of the United States, exists in some of the States of this Confederacy; and Wherear, it is the religious as well as patiented duty of each States in its sovereign capacity, as well as that of each efficient, to make every meressary secrince for the oreservation of this Union of States on they were united by Washington and his associates; and Wherear, the State of New-York is now, as she ever has been, and as she ever will be, maiterably and uncompromisingly in favor of the Union as it is, therefore.

Resolved That the Committee on Military Affairs be, and the part to the Senate, as the eathest practicable day, what legislation, if any, is necessary to render that branch of the Government fully effective for any calce up that may arise; and if requisite, that the said Committee report a half to raise whatever amount may be necessary to properly sum the State.

The Assembly discussed the resolution to present a sword to Major Anderson, and Smally postponed the subject, to await the further action of the gallant Major, thurking it possible that he may do something that will be worthy of the presentation of a cammon instead of a sword.

The Assembly refused to adjourn over till Monday

stend of a sword.

No ADJOURNMENT OVER.

The Assembly refused to adjourn over till Monday night, which is regarded as a favorable sign.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

Mr. Young, of the Assembly, has given notice of a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors.

bill for the relief of insolvent debtors.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Mr. Webster has given notice of a bill to amend the Metropolitan Pelice act is report to the sale of liquor on Surday in the City of New-York. Also of a bill to amend the License act of 1855.

The Speaker has amounced the following names for the Speaker has a properly speaker has a p

and McDermot.

Mr. Manierre has introduced a bill to incorporate the People's Savings Bank of the City of New-York with the People's Savings Bank of the City of New-York with following corporators: James Harper, Dumel Drew, Wilson G. Hunt, James Davis, James W. Newton, Thos. L. Thornell, Thomas Carlton, Frank W. Bullard, Cephas Brainerd, N. C. Griffin, Taos. L. Rushmore, L. C. Dewing, Frank E. James, D. H. Gildershieve, Wm. Doved, Samuel R. Lang, E. A. Shepard, Cyrns H. Loutlel, Allrich Henken, C. T. Rodgers, William Youngs, Alex Bragg, Josish Oakes, Jonathan Fountain, Erasmus Stetling, F. K. Foster, John M. Reid, D. D. Vail, Chas. H. Swords, Hiram Barney, and their successors. The Bank is to be located in the Third Ward of the city. Mr. LeLeod Murphy has given notice of a bill to regulate the sale of firearms in the State, which requires that arms and motitions of war shall only be

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have re-ported a bill, introduced by Mr. Goss, extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, which gives the natices jurisdiction in cases involving double the amount admitted by the present code.

Passengers Arrived

In strametip Glaspow, from Liberpool—Miss Thompson, M. Moncheny and Indy, Miss Margaret Maine, Mrs. Movebrey and caughter, Mrs. sci. Sidney Collins, W., Stevens, Nerolso Chevon, Waiter C. Trevor, Juan S. Pesello.

Sundy Hook. 8:55 [Gov. Island. . 9:77 | Hell-Gate . . . IL19

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-YORK Jan. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships-Northern Light, Timbepangh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen Kangaroo (Br.) Mireboure, Hverpool, J. G. Dase.
Ship-Magniperb (Dan.), Relver, Loudon, Funch & Meinoke, Sarks Eagle, bisker, Curacoa, Jos. Foulker Sons; Hoherstandler, Lawke, Cotk for coders, G. Luifagi, E. Sheltz, Howard, London, J. W. Eliwell & Co., Filiza Young (Br.), Durkere, Giagor, Edmiston Bros.

Brigs-African, Lame, Havens, J. & T. A. R. Webster; A. Owen, Ray, Nuevitus, Thos. Green & Sons.

Schoomas-Mary Lovell, Kimball, Warren, master; S. P. Havres, Mason, Newcastle, Pel., Van Brunk & Saght; N. W. Snith, Boyd, Wilmington, McCrossly, Hott & Co.; D. K. Arry, Dickey, Flymouth, A. Howes, Alber, Javks, Norfok, Sarges & Clearman, H. P. Kossell, Mankin, Charleston, D. C. Murrey, Siege-Pointer, Gardiner, Providence, master.

Steamer-Ellasbeth, Colarry, Amboy, Smith, Jones & Co.

Arrived.

Arrived.

Steamship Glaspow (Br.) Rockell, Mercpool 17th all, and Guernstown 28th, at 5 p. m., with index. 145 pass, and 6 475,000 in specie to John G. Dale. Arrived off the Battery at 4 15 p. m. Steamship Pottems: Watson, Salimore, ones to H. S. Comwell & Co., Experienced a beaux N. W. gale the entire passage. Steamship Patageco, Vall, Portland, index. and pass. 30 H. d.

Steamship Pathyseo, Vall, Pottuna, mete, and pass, 59 H. S. Cronweil & C. Ones, Mills, Charleston fi days, cotton and rice to Bolber, Peter & Co. Experiment heavy weather. Jan. 7, let, 51 33, long. 74 43, spoke sub: Harriet Ryan bound S. 1984 at right, 63 fite Highlands, experienced a violent gale from N to N. N. W., with intense cold, and was blown off, became com-Sehr. Plymouth Rock, Norris, Boston J days, moise to I. C.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Norris, Boston 3 days, mass. to I. C. Beyron & Co.
Schr. Wonder, Hallock, Boston 3 days, Illnesed to marter.
Schr. Frances, English, New-Haven & days.
Schr. A. M. Ecken, Felen, Virginia 3 days, cystere.
Schr. E. M. Day, Hickman, Newbure, N. C., 6 days, narsistores to C. B. Dibble.
Schr. Granitz State, Baker, Boston J days, mass. to S. W. Low is & Co.
Schr. E. W. Farrington, Robinson, Virginia 3 days, wood.
Schr. Avon, Tutile, Virginia 3 days, wood.
Schr. Avon, Tutile, Virginia 3 days, wood.
Stemmer Westchester, Jones, Providence, mdes to I. Odell.
SAILEID-Steamship Northern Light, for Asplawall, barks
Radiant, for Marseilles; Eagle, for Curacon, brigs Sprite, for Rio Junciro, and Avosetts, for Antigua.
WIND-During the day, from W. S. W. 15 W. N. W. Atsanset, W. S. W., with snow.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Arrived, bark Brilliant, from Leith. NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Arrived, bark Kedron, from Bio Disasters, &c.

Disnaters, &c.

Tax British ship Birmingham, previously reported on fire in Mobile Bay, will prove a total loss, with her cargo.

Tax British bark James Montpomery, arrived last night from New castle, reports having experienced, heavy N. & N. W. giles the entite passage. Dec. 19, i.d. 10, long. 90, during a horricane from N. N. W., stove bulwards and rail, every decas of everything movable, hew away nearly an entire suit of sails, lost main-topmast, quarter-boat, and received other damage. Dec. 11, saw a vessed at a distance, appurently a ship, with loss of fore-mast, could not ascertain which way bound.

MONINGERS, Jan. 11.—The bessy cales from N. W. last every hing drave his brig Gonquest (previously reported) on the beath and slic has received some daniese. The sex is very beavy at present. I have sent for some oil carks (160), to be sent down in the scheoners Reck and Ringgold.

[By telegraph to Eliweed Welter, esq., Sep. Underwis.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. OPENING ENTERTAINMENT, On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15,

On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1861. On the First Evening will be given A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONGERT, A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTAL

toder the direction of
Mr. THEO. EISPELD, Conductor;
Madame COLSON, Sepreno;
Signor ERICHOLL, Tener;
Signor FERRI, Barrisone;
Signor FERRI, Barrisone;

Signor MUZIO, Director of Vocal Parti.
And the complete Orchestra of the Philhamonic Society.

And the complete Orchestra of the Philhamonic Society.

On the Second Evening.

A GRAND PROMENABE AND BALL.

There's of admission to both evening, 85, securing a sect to the Concert without care during, may be obtained at the Academy of Music and of the Connection.

Committee—I. B. Wyman, S. B. Chittenden, A. Cooke Holl, Samuel Sloar, Wim M. Kichends, John Greenwood, John W. Degrauw.